Deliberations on climate changes

221. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken an account of the gains and losses-liabilities arising out of the deliberations on climate changes lately held at Bali talks to contain and prevent the adverse effects of climate change;

(b) if so, the advantages and gains that have been secured at the talks for the developing nations and the assurances given by the developed industrialized nations for development of the developing countries; and

(c) the losses and liabilities that have been incurred by the developing nations as a result of the Bali talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The thirteenth Conference of Parties (COP-13) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the third Meeting of parties (MOP-3) to Kyoto Protocol was held in Bali in December 2007. The principal outcome of the Bali conference was to launch a comprehensive process called Bali Action Plan (BAP) that would enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the UNFCCC through long-term cooperative action, now up to and beyond 2012. It is expected that an agreed outcome would be reached and a decision adopted regarding BAP, at the fifteenth Conference of Parties (COP-15) to be held in December 2009.

The Conference of Parties serving as meeting of Parties at Bali also took crucial decisions in respect of the Kyoto Protocol, the Ad-hoc Working Group on further commitments of developed countries (beyond 2012) finally established a deadline of 2009 for the completion of its work and forwarding to COP-15 for a decision, its recommendations on quantified emissions limitation and reduction commitments of Annex I Parties (developed countries).

Several other significant decisions which are beneficial to developing countries were also reached at Bali. These include operationalization of the Adaptation Fund to provide assistance to developing countries to adapt to climate change; agreement on guidance for the further implementation and improvement of the Clean Development Mechanism; policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries, "transfer of technologies", including licenses to support the access to and transfer of low carbon technologies, and know-how.

It is expected that the decisions taken at Bali would enhance the implementation of the UNFCCC and as a responsible country, India will engage constructively in these negotiations.